(XXVIIth YEAR.) THE (N°. 1384)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1772.

From the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE.

Mr. GODDARD,

By inserting the following Observations in your Chronicle, *you will, perhaps, remove the Apprehensions of some, and satisfy the Curiosity of others—many may be obliged—certainly none offended.*

IT is the Privilege, as it ought to be the Inclination, of every Member of Society, to contribute, according to his Abilities and Opportunities, what he apprehends may be for the publick Good of his Fellow-Citizens. This, I flatter myself, will be admitted a sufficient Apology for the Publication of the following Sentiments on the Trade and Commerce of Pennsylvania, relative to a neighbouring Colony. It has been given as a Reason for the late very observable Diminution of our Wheat and Flour Trade, that immense Quantities of these Articles are now carried to Baltimore in Maryland—that, not only all the Inhabitants to the Westward of Susquehanna, but also a large Tract of the Country adjacent, on the East Side of said River, transport their Commodities to that growing Town—and that great Numbers of our industrious Farmers, and others, are continually deserting this Province, and removing to Maryland; by which Means Baltimore is become a dangerous Rival of Philadelphia in her foreign Trade.—These, I confess, are Evils, which, if true, ought certainly, in sound Policy, to be diligently attended to. But, I apprehend, it will appear from the following Observations, that Reports have been greatly exaggerated, and that we are not in that Danger of losing our valuable Wheat Trade, which some over credulous People are apt to imagine.—Being somewhat interested in the Affair, I determined not to trust to uncertain Report, but to inform myself of the true State of Things, by actual Observation on the Spot: For this Purpose I made a Tour lately to the Westward, as far as Pennsylvania is inhabited, and returned by Way of Baltimore to Philadelphia. The Result of this Journey, and my Discoveries in it, I will now lay before the Publick, confessing that my Ideas of these Matters are quite changed from what they were at my first setting out. Baltimore, so far from rivalling Philadelphia, has, in my Opinion, already arrived to her *ne plus ultra*. The Reasons which induce me to be of this Opinion are the following:—First, the Roads leading from our Back Settlements to that Town are at all Times inconceivably bad, sometimes wholly impassable. Obvious as this is, yet it is generally thought, and it is the universal Complaint of the People through that Country, that no sudden Reform in this Matter is likely to take Place. Highways are, or ought to be, the particular Care of a Legislature. Individuals, from a Diversity of Opinions and contending Interests, are seldom found sufficient to accomplish so important an Undertaking. The Delegates of Maryland are chiefly Gentlemen Planters and Lawyers, who, from the Multiplicity of other Business, in which they apprehend a Majority of their Constituents to be more immediately interested, are said not to pay that Attention to these Roads, which the Importance of the Matter would seem to require, so that it is probable no effectual Improvement will be made in the Article of Roads.—2dly, The Town of Baltimore itself is so inconveniently situated, both as to Land for building on, as Depth of Water for Shipping, that no extensive foreign Trade can ever be carried on at that Part. So great and almost insurmountable is this Obstruction, that although Wharfs, by the amazing Industry and Perseverance of the Inhabitants, have been extended near Four Hundred Yards towards what is called their Channel, yet a Vessel drawing Five Feet Water, cannot either discharge or receive her Load at those Wharfs. The Expence, Delays and Uncertainty of Lighterage, we know, will baffle all Industry.—But, 3dly, the Merchants of that Province themselves do complain, and it is said very justly, that many of their Laws are unfriendly to Commerce; nay that some of them amount almost to a total Prohibition of it: Such are those, laying an heavy and certainly impolitic Duty on all foreign Bottoms. This of itself will for ever preclude Strangers from running their Trade into this Channel to any great Degree.—4thly, Another Cause of the Decline of Baltimore may arise from the Jealousy with which its Growth is viewed by many of the Towns in that Province. However strange and unnatural this may appear, yet, if my Information can be depended on, this Passion operates strongly against it even at the Metropolis. I will not mention the irregular or rather no internal Police of the Town itself, which perhaps would be reckoned invidious, and not very decent in me to suggest.—5thly, The Number of navigable Rivers and good Harbours, which every where abound in this Province, so equally dividing its Trade, and the utter Improbability of Baltimore being ever erected into a Port by Law, will, I conceive, always keep it in its present State of Mediocrity.

From the above Representations, which I believe no one will dispute, it is, I think, pretty evident, that, under its present Circumstances, Baltimore can never much affect the Trade of this City. But I will suppose it to enjoy all the Advantages which might be expected to arise from the Favour and Protection of Government; yet if judging from the past, we can draw any Conclusion for the future, Baltimore, even so favoured, would exhibit no great Object of Envy.—We have seen (and I remember the timid amongst us were somewhat alarmed at that Time) we have seen the whole Weight of a very wise and politic Assembly of Maryland, exerted in Favour of a Town at the Head of Chesapeak Bay, expressly with an Intention to draw Trade and Inhabitants to their Province. Immunities and Privileges, unknown to the rest of the Provinces, were granted, to allure and "invite Strangers of all Professions, religious Persuasions, Trades or Occupations whatsoever, to build and settle in said Town"—Nay, "the People dwelling in said Town, were for ever exempted and discharged from paying the 40 per Poll granted to the Episcopal Clergy of that Province, and all other parochial Taxes and Dues whatever." Yet, notwithstanding this reasonable and equitable Exemption—so wisely calculated to ensure Success—notwithstanding the many good and prudent Regulations, enacted by Four several Acts of the Legislature for the internal Government of the Place—yet, what I beseech you is Charles-Town?—a deserted Village, with a few miserable Huts, thinly scattered among the Bushes, and Daily crumbling into Ruin. If then Charles-Town, with all these enumerated Immunities, Privileges, and Exemptions, together with a fine Harbour and Sufficiency of Water, with Liberty of wharfing to the deepest Channel, has so soon fallen into total Oblivion and Desertion, what, I pray, can be expected from Baltimore, devoid of all these Advantages, and, if not labouring under the Frowns of, yet almost wholly neglected by Government?

But it is now said, and many of our Country People believe it, that a new System is to take Place with Regard to said Town. It is, it seems, to be taken under the immediate Care and Nurture of the Legislature. Roads to all Parts of our Province are to be laid out—old ones repaired, and new ones cleared. A Charter of Incorporation for Baltimore, with valuable civil Privileges, &c. is to be granted—Nay religious Exemptions, of a most important Nature to the Increase of all young Colonies, are confidently talked of.—The Wisdom and Policy of such a Plan may induce a Belief that it is really designed. But is it so in Fact? No such Matter—I speak from Knowledge—the very Contrary will appear to be true. In speaking on this Subject, I hope I may not be understood officiously to intermeddle with the internal Polity of a Sister Colony. I only mean to undeceive the good People of this Province, whose Welfare I confess I have much at Heart, in a Matter which I apprehend very nearly affects them both in their temporal and religious Concerns; that they may not imprudently relinquish the immense Blessing of civil and religious Freedom, which they so fully enjoy in their own Province, on the uncertain, not to say vain, Hopes of experiencing the same Indulgence in Maryland.

For whatever Regulations a wise Policy may effect in civil Government, yet as to religious Matters (the grand Concern of every Man's Life) I believe it may safely be asserted, that no considerable Change is ever likely to take Place in that Province. I will not pronounce too confidently; but, whoever will consider the amazing Attachment of Mankind to any religious Custom, Mode, or Usage, once established and made venerable by Time, the secret Dread and inward Horror that haunts the superstitious Mind on attempting any Innovation, the narrow, contracted and bigoted Prepossession of the Populace, together with the Interests, Unanimity, and Power of those who are more immediately affected by such Establishments; whoever, I say, will maturely consider the Operation of these Principles on the Passions of Mankind, will, I apprehend, perceive the extreme Improbability of any Change in ecclesiastical Establishments.

The Truth of this general Reasoning, when applied to Maryland, concludes irresistably, from a late Instance, where there is no Room left for Hesitation.

I have been informed on good Authority, that a very respectable number of *Friends* (injuriously called *Quakers*), *Presbyterians*, *Baptists*, and others, (who in that Province fall under the Denomination of Dissenters) inhabitants of the Town of Baltimore (which, it seems, is to be so favoured by Government), lately petitioned their Assembly for an Exemption from an unexpected Tax, proposed to be raised of the Parish for building a new Episcopal Church. They imagined their Petition was in itself so reasonable, and so conducive in its Effects to the Increase of the Town, that they flattered themselves the Assembly would probably pay some Attention to it. What was the Event?—The Humanity of the House did not suffer the Petitioners to be long tortured with Suspense; a few Minutes, it is said, determined the Fate of their Petition; it was refused even a second Reading, with an Unanimity which precluded all Debate, and finally rejected with a Celerity, which bore the most evident Marks of the strongest Disapprobation. I would now ask the warmest Advocate for Maryland and Emigration, whether, from this Instance, there appears the smallest Encouragement for the People of this Province (or indeed of any other) to expect any peculiar Immunities by becoming Inhabitants of Baltimore. The present Practice in Maryland certainly does not warrant such idle Expectation.

I know not whether it will be generally believed, in a Province, where the Practice would be viewed with Horror, but it is certainly a Matter of Fact, that the Goods of a religious Sect of Christians, who have ever been allowed to be the most peaceable Subjects and valuable Members of Society, are Daily distrained and violently wrested from them, to pay for Services which the Immorality of an Incumbent has, perhaps, incapacitated him from performing, or, if performed, they never reaped the Benefit of it.

Let the Lovers of *unadulterated* Freedom in our own Province reflect on this, and let them not wantonly despise the invaluable Opportunity they enjoy, of serving their God according to their Consciences, free from the Molestation of Rapacity and Bribe of Violence. In this Land of *extensive* Liberty, what Independance, what Happiness, does not each one of you taste, sitting (the undisturbed Masters of your Possessions) under your own Vines and your own Fig-trees, and none to make you afraid. Surely no Principle was ever more self-evident, no Privilege more inherent, than the reasonable Liberty which every Man ought to be allowed, of worshiping the Deity according as he is himself persuaded. Does *he* participate of this divine Right, this original Gift of Heaven, whose Possessions, earned by the hard Labour of his industrious Hand and painful Sweat of his Brow, are cruelly torn from him, to support Opinions which he cannot believe, and propagate a Faith against which his Judgment rebels? Not Revelation itself (were such a Case supposeable) can vindicate the oppressive Establishment of fallible and disputable Speculations, at once violating the Light of Nature, and outraging the Laws of Humanity.

But to return from this Digression (into which I may have been perhaps incautiously transported, by the deep Impression with which the Importance of the Subject struck me), it is still alleged, that, whatever may be the Opinion and Conduct of the *Lower* House of Maryland, respecting these Matters, yet that an impartial Spirit of Freedom, unbiassed by Party, Place, or Connexions, characterizes the Honourable Members of the *Upper* House; that they are Friends to the unalienable Right of private Judgment and equitable Taxation; are (what indeed no one would have supposed them not to have been) Gentlemen of liberal Education, well acquainted with the Systems of foreign States, and fully sensible of the immense Advantages resulting from Freedom of Trade—and of Thought. I have not the Honour of an Acquaintance with any of those Gentlemen, but have collected these Sentiments of them from among the People, with whom I conversed in Maryland. Nor am I disposed to doubt the Justice of this Predilection of the People in Favour of the Upper House, when I consider that their Councils *are* animated by that firm and independent Spirit, which so uniformly actuates the patriotic Author of the most excellent *Considerations*.

But it remains still extremely problematical, whether these Gentlemen either have it in their Power or Inclinations, to take any decisive Part in the inconsiderable Affairs of Baltimore, fully employed as they are in the more important Matters of State.

Upon the whole, I am clearly of the Opinion, formed on the most careful Observation and Enquiry, that Baltimore is now at its Zenith, or rather on the Decline. Many have been disappointed in their Expectations of improving their Fortunes by a Removal to that Town. Some have actually abandoned the Place, while many others meditate the same Design.——With these Prospects, which will be found to be truly stated, and in no Case exaggerated, I leave it with my Countrymen themselves to judge, how prudent it would be in them to forsake Pennsylvania and Freedom, unadulterated, for the precarious Hopes of advancing their Estates, or of (what is of infinitely greater Moment) securing their religious *Liberty* in *Baltimore*.

Philadelphia, *Feb.* 10, 1772. PHILO-PENNSYLVANIENSIS.

CADIZ, *November* 4.

THE Officers of our Customs stopped here, a few Days since, the Master of a French Vessel, on whom they found Papers, which proved that he had much Specie on Board his Ship; but this Officer had the Address to elude his Keepers in the Night, got on Board his Ship and sailed immediately. A Swedish Ship, with contraband Goods on Board, was not so lucky, the Ship and Cargo both being stopped.

FRANCONFORT, *Nov.* 19. Some People, who pretend to know publick Affairs, affert, that the Court of Berlin has declared to that of Vienna, that the Propositions of Peace made by Russia to the Porte were highly acceptable.

WARSAW, *Nov.* 30. The King's Uhlans have taken Eleven Confederates, who were about Five Miles from

this Town. They have alſo ſeized the famous Domanſki, who had reſolved to aſſaſſinate Koſinſki, that he might not make any further Confeſſion. The latter has undergone ſome Interrogatories lately, in which he has confeſſed ſeveral Things regarding the horrible Project formed againſt the King's Life.

The Heyduck, who was wounded in defending his Sovereign, and died of his Wounds, was a Diſſident; and ſome of the Romiſh Prieſts ſpared no Pains in his laſt Moments, to engage him to abjure his Errors and die a Catholick. When they had exhauſted all their Rhetorick, and he found himſelf near his End, he replied coolly: "You ſtun me with your Solicitations, but happily for me they cannot laſt long; your Zeal would be better employed in converting the Aſſaſſins of my King." Soon after he had ſpoken theſe Words, he expired.

LONDON, *November* 16.

An Aſtrologer, in the Reign of Lewis the XIth of France, having foretold ſomething diſagreeable to the King, the King, in revenge, was reſolved to have him killed. The next Day he ſent for the Aſtrologer, and ordered the People about him, at a Signal given, to throw the Aſtrologer out of the Window. As ſoon as the King ſaw him, "You that pretend," ſays he, "to be ſuch a wiſe Man, and know ſo perfectly the Fate of others, inform me a little what will be your own, and how long you have to live." The Aſtrologer, who now began to apprehend ſome Danger, anſwered with great Preſence of Mind, "I know my Deſtiny, and am certain I ſhall die Three Days before your Majeſty." The King, on this, was ſo far from having him thrown out of the Window, that, on the Contrary, he took a particular Care not to ſuffer him to want any Thing, and did all that was poſſible to retard the Death of a Man, which his own was ſo cloſely to follow.

Dec. 2. Several principal Jew Merchants have agreed to preſent a Petition to his Majeſty, relative to all Vagrants, who under the Denomination of Jews, commit Robberies and other Outrages on the Chriſtians; of which the following are the Heads, viz. that no Jew be for the Future permitted to trade in this Metropolis, who cannot bring ſufficient Teſtimony of his Honeſty, and depoſite a certain Sum as a Security for the ſame: That every foreign Jew, who ſhall come to England for the Purpoſe of Traffic, ſhall be obliged, under a ſevere Penalty, not to depart the Kingdom without ſpecial Licence, and that, on Diſobedience to this Order, his Goods ſhall be confiſcated: That all Jews who cannot render a good Account of themſelves be obliged to depart the Kingdom immediately.

Dec. 4. On Monday ſome Diſpatches arrived from his Excellency Mr. Murray, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople.

We hear that a Petition to Parliament is preparing for the obtaining Relief againſt *State Oaths*, particularly thoſe of Allegiance, Abjuration, and Supremacy; by the Obtruſion of which, many tender ſcrupulous Conſciences among our worthy Jacobital Brethren are hindered from getting into his Majeſty's Cabinet Councils, and from accompliſhing their generous Deſigns towards the Reſtoration of the injured and oppreſſed Family of Stuart; and not only ſo, but many learned and pious Members of the Church of Rome are either ſubjected to the Charge of Prevarication, or elſe effectually prevented from holding any temporal or eccleſiaſtical Preferment among us, to the great Scandal of a Nation profeſſing a Regard for civil and religious Liberty.

Dec. 6. They write from Peterſburgh that the Empreſs of Ruſſia having received Accounts that her Armies have loſt great Numbers of Men in the laſt Campaign by their Engagements with the Turks, and ſtill more by Sickneſs; her Imperial Majeſty, in order to make up that Deficiency, has demanded of the Senate 80,000 Recruits; but the Senate repreſented to her that ſo large a Number at once would depopulate her Dominions which in many Places are at preſent too ſparingly inhabited; in Conſequence of which her Imperial Majeſty has accepted of 50,000 Recruits, which have been granted her, in caſe a Peace cannot be brought about this Winter. Theſe Letters add, that the Ruſſian Government, perceiving that the Court of Vienna is deſirous to protract their making a Peace with the Turks, in order to gain Time to forward her own Deſigns may poſſibly relinquiſh ſome Points, which ſeem hard upon the Turks in the laſt Propoſals made to them, in order to encourage them to a Reconciliation with Ruſſia without the Concurrence of the Court of Vienna.

A foreign Miniſter took Notice, the other Evening, in the Diplomatic Club at the St. Alban's Tavern, that no Man had ever been ſo great a Friend to the Lawyers as Mr. Wilkes; that from the original Source of the North-Briton, No. 45, down to the preſent Litigation between the Duke of Portland and Sir James Lowther, which may be traced from the Spirit of Party, generated from that Spring, the Lawyers have not by Party Conteſt gained leſs than a Hundred Thouſand Pounds; and if the Gentlemen of the Long Robe were animated with a juſt Senſe of Gratitude, they ſhould make a Subſcription of at leaſt a Thouſand a Year for their common Benefactor.

Dec. 7. One Day laſt Week one of the Yeomen of the Guards addreſſed Lord North, as he was paſſing through the Guard Chamber, in the following Manner: "My Lord, there is now almoſt Three Quarters of a Year's Salary due to us, and we have many of us large Families, and Proviſions are very dear; I hope your Lordſhip will take this into Conſideration." To which his Lordſhip returned: "Very well, very well, theſe are Things of Courſe." Upon this diſſatisfactory Anſwer the Yeoman immediately formed a Reſolution of ſelling out his laſt Fifty Pounds to pay his Debts, and ſupport his Wife and Children. This is a Fact.

Certain Advice is received from Peterſburg, that Doctor James's Powder has been adminiſtered, in the peſtilential Fever at Moſcow, with the greateſt Succeſs; and that Doctor Holiday, an Engliſh Phyſician, has been ſent thither from Peterſburg, with a large Quantity, for the Relief of thoſe who are affected with that Diſtemper.

A few Nights ſince Lady Bridget L—— being in the Stage Box at Drury Lane Theatre, when the Comedy of *The Hypocrite* was performed, in which there are ſeveral Paſſages of Latin, Lady B—— applied to *Macaroni*, who ſat behind her, for an Explanation. The *fine Gentleman* told her that it was *Dog Latin*, and that he could not explain it. *It is very ſtrange*, replied Lady B——, *that a Puppy ſhould not underſtand his* own Language.

Yeſterday was tried, in the Court of Common Pleas, a Cauſe wherein a Dutchman was Plaintiff, and the Colonel of a Britiſh Regiment Defendant. The Action was brought for Hay, Straw, and Oats, furniſhed by the former to the latter in the Courſe of the laſt War, and was laid at Three Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds. The Defence was, that the Britiſh Officer acted only for Government, and conſequently was not liable. The Court ſeemed to be of that Opinion; but the Jury thought otherwiſe, and in about Four Minutes returned a Verdict for the Plaintiff, with Two Thouſand Pounds Damages.

Dec. 10. Sir George Macartney is to remain Secretary to the Iriſh Viceroyſhip *let who will be Viceroy*.

A very conſiderable Bet is laid, that the Vote of the Iriſh Commons, declaring the Penſion granted to Jeremiah Dyſon *burthenſome* and *unneceſſary*, will be declared *null* and *void* in *England*.

The following is handed about at the Weſt End of the Town, as a true Copy of a Letter which Mrs. Horton ſent to his Majeſty ſome Time after her Marriage with the Duke of Cumberland was publickly known.

"Gracious Sire,

"The late Event in which your Royal Brother and I are (I fear) too nearly concerned, and which has already made ſo much Noiſe in the World, has, I am unhappy to hear, met with your Royal Diſapprobation. If I have done amiſs, it is my warmeſt Wiſh to have an Opportunity of throwing myſelf at your Majeſty's Feet to beg for Pardon. May I never meet with a ſeverer Judge! Yet ſurely, gracious Sire, if the Errors of the Head *are* even unpardonable, ſome Lenity is to be ſhown to thoſe of the Heart; and if to endeavour to reclaim a generous, but heedleſs Youth, from Levities which were more the Effect of good Nature than bad Principle; if to recal a Heart that was wandering after Purſuits unworthy of it, and fix it on one ſteady Point; if to collect his ſcattered Thoughts, regulate his Paſſions, and lead him finally to Virtue; if theſe are Purpoſes worthy of Mercy, worthy of Royal Grace, witneſs Heaven how ſincerely they are mine, and how faithfully I am, gracious Sire, your loving Subject and Servant."

The Civil Liſt, comprehending *all* his Majeſty's Servants, has been paid up to the 5th of July laſt.

By the Maſter of a Veſſel from Liſbon, we are informed that the French King had threatened to recal his Miniſter and Conſuls from every Place in Portugal, if ſome Infringements, of which his Subjects complain, are not immediately removed.

A certain young Nobleman, juſt come of Age, was *touched* the other Morning, at a Chocolate Houſe near Pall-Mall, for Seven Thouſand Pounds, at Piquet.

The Jewiſh Synagogue has much Credit with the Publick for its Activity in apprehending the Miſcreants executed Yeſterday, as well as thoſe in Cuſtody. The utmoſt Vigilance, even of that excellent Magiſtrate Sir John Fielding, was defeated in the Purſuit, and the Synagogue itſelf expended a very large Sum to promote the Ends of publick Juſtice.

Dec. 12. We have it from good Authority, that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador has at length declared, that his Court is willing to conciliate Matters with Great-Britain—*by the Mediation of France*.

Dec. 13. The *little Junto*, and *Doers* of all publick Buſineſs have reſolved to ſupport Lord Townſend in Ireland, againſt the Houſe of Commons there.

Advice is received from Denmark that his Majeſty has eſtabliſhed a School there for educating the Sons of Sailors in all the uſeful Parts of Navigation, and alſo an Academy for the Sons of deceaſed Gentlemen to learn Drawing, and all the uſeful Branches in the military Way, and that both the above are upon the ſame Plan as the Drawing Schools in the Tower and Woolwich.

Dec. 17. The Expence attending the Equipment of the Navy, the Increaſe of our Land Forces, together with all the various Preparations for a War with Spain, amounts, we are aſſured, to Three Millions Sterling; and the Value of Falkland Iſland is eſtimated at about Five Shillings Value, of American Currency.

A great Man, ſpeaking on the Affair of Falkland Iſland laſt Sunday, at St. James's, obſerved, that now the People had got their favourite Rock again into their Poſſeſſion, it was Ten to One but they grumbled at the Expenſes attending the Recovery, and exclaimed againſt the Government for increaſing the national Debt to obtain an Object ſo notoriouſly inconſiderable.

Several political Screech Owls, who eternally love Misfortune, tell us that Spain has only patched up a Peace with us, and that the Moment ſhe is in a Condition for War ſhe will commence Hoſtilities. Let us even ſuppoſe this Prediction an abſolute Fact, ſtill are we to do an Injuſtice to prevent the Spaniards from being unjuſt, and to enter into a poſitive War at preſent through Fear of being forced into one upon ſome future Occaſion by the Miniſters of his Catholic Majeſty?

Dec. 25. The Rachel, Henry, from Boſton to London, with Lumber, was drove on Shore the 6th of December, near the Bolt, at Plymouth; the Ship and Cargo are entirely loſt, the Captain and Crew are ſaved.

The Nelly, Hudſon, from Virginia to London, is on Shore upon the Knock near South-End, but if the Weather proves moderate, are in Hopes of getting her off again.

The Tryon, Farmer, from Jamaica to Briſtol, is wrecked on the Newton Sands.

The Neptune, Shepherd, from Boſton to Hull is totally loſt near Margate.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, December 17.

"The laſt Letters from Vienna adviſe, that the great Advantages lately gained by the Ruſſians over the Turks, have made ſuch an Impreſſion upon the Empreſs Queen and her Miniſtry, that there is Reaſon to hope her Imperial Majeſty will be more inclined than heretofore to liſten to the Terms propoſed for bringing about a Peace between the Ruſſians and the Turks."

From the PUBLICK LEDGER.

A CARD

To the MANAGERS *of the* ASSEMBLY *at* HABERDASHERS-HALL.

THE young Ladies frequenting the Aſſembly at Haberdaſhers-Hall, preſent their Compliments to the Managers, beg that the enſuing Seaſon they will make certain Conditions in the Admiſſion of young Gentlemen, who are deſirous of becoming Subſcribers, to oblige them to dance; as at preſent, by the Lazineſs and Incivility of the Beaux, many Ladies, who are very fond of the Amuſement, are diſappointed of their Evening's Entertainment, as many, inſtead of devoting themſelves to the Service of the Ladies, are utterly inattentive to them, and aſſociate in Parties to converſe about their Horſes and Dogs, not to mention other Indelicacies.

N. B. Some of the new Members who have taken particular Pains to get admitted, and who were taken in, that the Ladies might be accommodated with Partners, are now totally negligent of their Duty, and ſeem to prize themſelves in the Diſappointment of the Ladies.

The Gentlemen who are Managers for the Night are deſired to give their Ticket to none, but ſuch who have Politeneſs enough to devote themſelves to the Service of the Ladies.

The Ladies return their particular Thanks to the following Gentlemen for their great Attention and Civility at the laſt Aſſembly on Thurſday the 19th Inſtant.

Meſſrs. J. P. R——, T. R——s, J. A——d, G. P——, E. B——, P—G——t, *H. U——f, a new Member*, T. D——, —. L——g, *&c. &c.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 20.

Extract from the JOURNAL *of the Honourable* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES.

TUESDAY, *February* 18.

MR. Treaſurer acquainted the Houſe that he had a Meſſage from the Governor to this Houſe, ſigned by his Excellency, and he preſented the ſame to the Houſe, and it was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as followeth, *viz.*

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE thought proper to lay before you a Liſt of the Fees, which I found had been uſually paid to the Clerks of my Predeceſſors in this Government, but which has been objected to in One Inſtance ſince I have taken the Adminiſtration upon me. In order, therefore, to give the People over whom I have the Honour to preſide the cleareſt Proof of the Uprightneſs of my own Intentions, and to let them ſee my Readineſs to remove, as ſoon as I can diſcover it, every Poſſibility of a Diſpute between me and thoſe whoſe Affection I would gladly conciliate, I deſire you will take the ſaid Liſt of Fees under your Conſideration; and, as I ſuppoſe, if they appear to be juſt and reaſonable to you, upon Compariſon of them with what is the Practice in ſimilar Caſes, in all other Governments, that you will have no Objections to the eſtabliſhing of them by Law; ſo, on my Part, if you judge otherwiſe of them, I ſhall not heſitate at conſenting to aboliſh them all, or in Part, exactly as you ſhall think proper to propoſe.

DUNMORE.

The Liſt mentioned in the ſaid Meſſage is as followeth, *viz.*

FEES uſually paid to the GOVERNOR's CLERK.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For County Lieutenant's Commiſſion	2	0	0
Colonel's	1	1	6
Lieutenant Colonel's	1	1	6
Major's	1	1	6
Sheriff's	1	5	0
Principal Inſpector's	0	15	0
Aſſiſtant Inſpector's	0	10	0
Coroner's	0	10	0
Mediterranean Paſs	1	15	0
Quarter Maſter's	1	0	0
Preſentation to a Pariſh	1	10	0
Eſcheat Maſter	1	1	6
Commiſſary of Stores	1	1	6

Reſolved, That this Houſe will, upon Thurſday next, reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to take into Conſideration the Governor's Meſſage, and the Liſt of Fees therein mentioned.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 19.

TO THE PRINTERS.

In a Dearth of News, I have ſent you the following Series of Thoughts to help to fill your Paper.

I am yours, &c.

CASUS.

NOTWITHSTANDING it is written in indelible Characters in the Heart of every one, that an upright juſt Life is not only an Amuſement for the Time we are here, but that its Influence extends to thoſe Parts of our Exiſtence that lie beyond the Grave; yet how amazing it is, that there are

many in Life, who venture to ſacrifice every Thing moſt valuable and dear; even Honour, Truth, and Honeſty, muſt give Way to gratify their inſatiable Inclinations, and fooliſh Pride, when we all agree, and that too at the ſame Moment we are doing every Thing wretched and wrong, that our whole Eternity muſt take its Riſe from the Hours we ſpend here in Virtue or Vice.—The great Law of Nature is in all Reſpects ſo compleatly perfect, that were we not frail unfiniſhed Beings, it would be impoſſible for Man to err; but being thus imperfect, and placed here in a State of Trial, ſurrounded by all the Charms of Vice, it may with great Truth be ſaid, that Virtue does not conſiſt in never erring, becauſe it is near impoſſible; but in recovering as faſt as we can from our Errors. Whoever undertakes to deſcribe the whole Man, muſt draw a fantaſtical Picture, a mere Contraſt of oppoſite Paſſions, without Coherence or Order. For which Reaſon, and as we well know the great Uncertainty of human Life, how vaſtly circumſpect ought every one to be. The Truth is, the Time of dying is ſo unknown, the Ways of dying ſo infinite, ſo unſeen, ſo caſual, ſo fortuitous, that, inſtead of promiſing long Life, a wiſe Man will not promiſe himſelf One Hour, nor venture any Thing of great Moment or Conſequence upon it. Let us then endeavour to improve it to the beſt Advantage, that when Death ſhall ſtare us in the Face, it may prove no great Terror to us; to enforce this, let us view Life in its fulleſt Extent, and we ſhall ſtill find it a mere Shadow; for to look back on Time paſt even as far as we can remember, and how ſuddenly have Forty or Fifty Years paſt, and how little do we remember how they are gone; yet gone they are, and the reſt are going whilſt we eat, drink and ſleep. Was each Man to ſet down and take a Review of his Life, and draw up a particular Account of his Time after he came to Years of Diſcretion, what a ſhameful Bill would appear—there would be ſo much for eating and drinking beyond what Nature required, ſo much in Wantonneſs and Luſt, ſo much in cheating and gaming, ſo much in receiving and paying formal Viſits, in idle and extravagant Diſcourſes, in cenſuring and reviling Neighbours, ſo much in malicious and envious Thoughts, with many long blank Parentheſes of Life, ſpent in doing nothing, or in counting the ſlow and tedious Minutes, and perhaps chiding the Sun for not making more Haſte down to bring on the Evening's Appointments. All which conſidered, how little would there be at the Foot of moſt Mens Accounts that could be called good living, ſo little, that nothing but a ſincere Sorrow, and a Mind fully bent to avoid what is wrong for the future, can poſſibly make amends; and, on the other Hand, how dreadful muſt it be with all thoſe, who, whilſt in Health, ſcarce believe in GOD or another World, when Sickneſs ſeizes and brings them near to Death, Judgment then awakens their Conſciences and overwhelms their Souls, with inſupportable Terrors of future Puniſhment; it is then the Parſon, who was the Subject of their Drollery before, is in great Haſte ſent for, when it is expected from him that he will lull their Conſciences to reſt, and ſend them headlong to Heaven; but this no wiſe Man can believe, nor will the prudent Man riſque his Salvation upon it.

St. Mary's County, *March* 10, 1772.

To be ſold by Wholeſale, at St. Mary's *Warehouſe, at Firſt Coſt and Charges,*

ABOUT Nine Hundred Pounds Coſt of Goods, among which are the following Articles, *viz.* Iriſh Linens, Dowlas, Oſnabrigs, Rolls, Woollens and Stuffs of different Kinds, Shoes, and ſundry other Articles too tedious to mention, great Part of which were imported laſt Summer. Attendance will be given at the above Place, to ſhew the Goods to any Perſon who is inclined to become a Purchaſer. Credit will be given for Part of the Purchaſe Money, upon giving Bond and Security if required.

(6w) GRACE GUYTHER.

March 16, 1772.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber, at publick Vendue, in London-Town, *on Friday the Tenth Day of* April *next,*

AN exceeding good Negro Wench, fit for all Sorts of Houſe Work, with a young Child about Five Months old, and Two Negro Boys, one about Nine the other Five Years old. Alſo a Parcel of Houſhold Furniture, conſiſting of Featherbeds, Tables of Walnut and Mahogany, Chairs of different Sorts, Deſks, Looking-Glaſſes, Buffets, Pewter, Earthenware, Pots, and all Sorts of Kitchen Furniture; a neat Cart for One Horſe, and a young Mare fit for Road or Draught; a good Milch Cow, Hogs, and many other Articles. The Sale to begin at Eleven o'Clock preciſely. All Perſons who purchaſe Goods to the Amount of Five Pounds or upwards may have Credit, on giving Bond with Security if required.

N. B. All Perſons who have any Claims againſt the Subſcriber are deſired to bring them in, and all Perſons indebted to him are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

(t.s.) PRINDOWELL ALLEIN.

March 17, 1772.

To be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, at the Coffee-Houſe in Annapolis, *on Thurſday the* 16th *Day of* April *next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning,*

THREE Lots of Ground, delightfully ſituated in the ſaid City, on which there is an old Dwelling Houſe, now rented by Mrs *Thomas Stiff* for 20 Pounds *per Annum*, which, if the Purchaſer ſhould incline to rent, he is willing to continue. The Subſcriber will attend at the Place by him appointed.

(3w) JOHN STOUGHTON HARMANSON.

Baltimore-Town, March 1, 1772.

I HAVE begun to inoculate at my Houſe as uſual, and ſhall continue until the laſt of *July*; and ſhall begin again in *September*, and continue until the Middle of *November*; after which I am fully determined not to inoculate at my Houſe, but will gladly ſerve any that may be pleaſed to favour me with their Cuſtom in that Way: I will inoculate poor People gratis. I flatter myſelf I have given ſuch convincing Proofs of my Abilities, as renders my ſaying any Thing on that Head unneceſſary.

N. B. A wicked and malicious Inſinuation has been endeavoured, by a *particular* Scoundrel, to be propagated to my Diſadvantage, concerning my Patients having the Small-Pox ſo uncommonly light to others; the Reaſon given was I give too much Mercury, it is as great a Falſity as ever was aſſerted, for convinced I am, that I do not give by a Third if Half as much as many that inoculate; neither do I deny my giving Mercury, as Inoculation could not be carried on in Safety without it.

The Board Thirty Shillings per Week, and Two Piſtoles for Inoculation.

(3w) HENRY STEVENSON.

March 23, 1772.

THE Creditors of Captain *Robert Horner*, late of *Charles* County, are deſired to meet at *Port-Tobacco*, in *Charles* County, on Wedneſday the 8th of *April* next, if fair, if not the next fair Day, that we the Subſcribers, Truſtees to the ſaid *Robert Horner*, may have their Direction in the Application of ſuch Effects of the ſaid *Robert Horner* as we have received.

(3w) RICHARD BROWN, THOMAS BOND, } Truſtees.

March 11, 1772.

WHEREAS the Veſtry of *Queen-Anne* Pariſh in *Prince-George's* County have not contracted with any Perſon or Perſons to build a new Church in the ſaid Pariſh, agreeable to their Advertiſement, for Want of Undertakers, they do hereby give further Notice, that they will attend at their Pariſh Church, on Tueſday the 7th Day of *April* next, in order to contract with Workmen to build a Brick Church of the following Dimenſions, *viz.* 60 Feet by 46 Feet, 20 Feet Pitch, the Wall 22 Inches thick up to the Water Table, which is to be raiſed 2 Feet above the Surface, and 18 Inches thick above the Water Table. Any Perſon or Perſons inclined to undertake the ſaid Building, are requeſted to meet the Veſtry, at the Time and Place abovementioned, to give in Propoſals.

(w3) *Signed per Order,* SAMUEL TYLER, Regiſter.

March 3, 1771.

To be ſold in Purſuance to the Will of Henry Brent, *of* Maryland, *deceaſed, to the higheſt Bidder, on the Premiſes, on Wedneſday the* 22*d Day of* April *next, if fair, if not the next fair Day,*

A Tract of Land, containing Twelve Hundred Acres, lying in *Stafford* County, on *Aquia* Run, about Six Miles from *Aquia* Warehouſe, and Twelve from *Falmouth*. The Land is very good for cropping or farming, and will either be ſold all together or in Parcels as can be agreed on at the Day of Sale. The Terms will alſo be made known the ſame Day. Any one inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhewn the Land and the Title to it, by applying to Mr. *John Gibſon*, Merchant at *Aquia*.

(ts) CLARE BRENT, Executrix.

March 9, 1772.

THOSE who have not delivered their *Carrollſburg* Tickets, are deſired once more to do it without further Delay, that they may have their Deeds, and the Buſineſs be completed.

(5w) H. ROZER, D. CARROLL, N. YOUNG. } Truſtees.

Baltimore, March 7, 1772.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the large commodious and well built Brick Ware-houſe and Ship-wharf on *Fell's* Point, formerly known by the Name of *Long's*, with a good incloſed Yard, is now open for ſtoring all Kinds of Goods, Grain, and Lumber, where conſtant Attendance is given: Alſo at his Office of Inſurance in *Baltimore-Town*, as formerly adverti[illegible]

(7w) THOMAS BRERETON, Commiſſioner and Inſurance Broker.

March 7, 1772.

A Meeting of the OHIO Company at *Stafford* Court-houſe in *Virginia*, on Monday the 30th Inſt. (on Buſineſs of the utmoſt Importance) is deſired, by

(w3) G. MASON, Treaſurer.

March 5, 1772.

RAN away the 30th Day of *September* from the Subſcriber, in *Prince-George's* County, near *Bladenſburg*, a ſhort black Country born NEGRO Man, named *Harry*; he has on the Back of one of his Hands, a Lump like a Wen, he has been ſeen about the Negro Quarters in *Patuxent*, but is ſuppoſed to have removed among his Acquaintances on *Patowmack*; he alſo is well acquainted with the Negroes at *Clement Wheeler's* Quarter, on *Zekiah*, and a Negro Wench of Mr. *Wall's*, named *Rachel*; a few Miles from that Quarter is his Aunt, and he may poſſibly be harboured thereabouts. Any Perſon that will bring him Home ſhall have Six D[illegible] Reward, paid by

(3w) JOHN JENKINS.

March 12, 1772.

LOST on the 5th of this Inſtant, out of the Subſcriber's Pocket, either in *Annapolis*, or between *Severn* Ferry and Mr. *William Gambrill's* on the Head of *Magothy*, Seven Bonds to Meſſ. *Mackie* and *French*, and One proteſted Bill of Exchange, all carefully wrapped up in Half a Sheet of brown Paper. Whoever finds the ſaid Papers, and will return them ſafe to the Subſcriber, ſhall be entitled to Two Dollars Reward, paid by

(w4) VACHEL STEVENS.

February 22, 1772.

To be ſold at publick Vendue, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, on Wedneſday the Firſt Day of April *next, if fair, if not the next good Day, at the late Dwelling Houſe of Dr.* James Thompſon, *in Anne-Arundel* County,

THE Effects of ſaid *Thompſon*, conſiſting of Beds, Chairs, Tables, &c. and likewiſe his Medicines, Shop Furniture and Phyſical Books, amounting to about 12 Pounds Sterling. All Perſons indebted to ſaid *Thompſon*, on Bond, Note, or Book Account, are deſired to attend and diſcharge their reſpective Balances; thoſe who have any Claims againſt the Eſtate are requeſted to bring them in legally proved.

(t.s.) WILLIAM SMYTH, Adminiſtrator.

A FEW remaining COPIES of the LAWS paſſed laſt SESSION of ASSEMBLY; as alſo of the PROCEEDINGS upon the CONFERENCE, the ADDRESS to the GOVERNOR upon the Subject of his PROCLAMATION, the RESOLVES therewith ſent, and the GOVERNOR's ANSWER thereto, may be had at the Printing-Office.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON and JOHNSON,

At their Store on the Front of the Dock in Annapolis, *have juſt imported, in the* Trimley, *Capt.* Page, *from* London,

A VERY large and compleat Aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt-India* Goods ſuitable for the Spring and Summer Seaſons, which they will ſell very cheap, for ready Money or ſhort Credit. Alſo *Britiſh* Sail Duck, Loaf Sugar, *London* Porter, genuine Port Wine, and old *Barbados* Cane Spirit.

THOMAS BROOKE HODGKIN

Has juſt imported from London, *in the* Trimley, *Capt.* Page, *a Variety of Merchandize for Sale, at his Store near the Church in* Annapolis; *among which are,*

LADIES faſhionable and genteel Garnet, Pearl, Paſte, Wax and Jet Necklaces and Ear-rings, Garnet, Tortoiſeſhell, Paſte and Marquiſite Combs, Gold Lockets and Croſſes, Marquiſite, *Coque de Pearl* and Paſte Sprigs and Pins, Stone and Paſte Shoe, Knee, Stock and Hat Buckles, Mocho and gilt Bracelets, plain Gold and Stone Broaches, elegant poliſhed Steel Shoe and Knee Buckles, ſuperfine double gilt Filligree Pinchbeck ditto, gilt Etwees, a great Variety of Head and Breaſt Flowers, Silver and Pinchbeck Watches and Chains. Gold Rings ſet with Garnets, ditto of other Fancies, Tortoiſeſhell and Paper Snuff-Boxes, the beſt Steel Chapes for Paſte Buckles, ditto for common Buckles, white and green Ivory Handle Knives and Forks with and without Shagreen Caſes, Ivory Knives and Forks Silver mounted, Ebony and Redwood ditto, ſuperfine poliſhed Penknives, common ditto, Four Blade Pocket Knives, Cutteau and Oyſter ditto, Surveyors plotting Inſtruments and Magnets, fine poliſhed Sciſſars in Caſes, large Iron Caſe Locks, with genteel Braſs Knockers, Cover Plate, Deſk, Cloſet and Pad Locks, Copper Kettles from 20 to 12 Gallons, Fiſh Kettles, Stew Pans and Skillets, Japaned Tea Trays and Waiters, Japaned Plate Warmers and Stands, Braſs Candleſticks, broad Bottom Nurſery ditto, Ink Stands and Wafer Glaſſes, Flat Top and Braſs Bird Cages with Water Glaſſes, elegant Glaſs Pyramids and Deſert Stands, Syllabub and Gelly Glaſſes, Punch and Wine ditto, flowered and plain Tumblers, Quart and Pint Decanters, genteel Glaſs Candleſticks and Wax Tapers, Cruets and Salts, *London* Crown Glaſs 14 by 12, 12 by 10, 11 by 9 and 10 by 8, Mens Gold laced, plain Beaver, Caſtor and Felt Hats, Boys Silver laced and plain ditto, Mens and Boys Buckſkin and Beaver Gloves, plain, Silver and Steel mounted, Morocco and Aſs-ſkin Pocket Books, Harpſichord, Violincello, and Fiddle Strings, black Lead Pots and Crucibles for Silverſmiths, Files and other Tools for ditto.

Alſo *Barbados* Spirit *Four Years old*, by the Hogſhead or ſmaller Quantity, fine Hyſon Tea in Canniſters at 27/6, and other Articles not enumerated.

POETS CORNER.

AS——When the Monarch of some mighty State,
Whose far extended Realms wide Seas divide,
Impatient waits to learn some City's Fate,
Which hoſtile Foes beſiege on ev'ry Side;
Or when ſome Fleet, on which his Hopes roſe
Of reigning glorious o'er his ſubjected Foes,
By Force ſuperior, in ſome diſtant Bay
Block'd up remains——the Monarch's lab'ring Breaſt
With Sighs and Fears alternate heaves, oppreſs'd
With Care,—His Mind to Hopes and Doubts a Prey;

Juſt ſo, (if Mites with Kings I may compare)
My anxious Heart *Clarinda*'s ſickneſs feels,
Partakes her deareſt Friends, her Huſband's Care,
And [illegible] Life in Pray'rs to Heav'n appeals!
When late I ſtrode returning *Strephon* tell
What, ah! my boding Thoughts but gues'd too well,—
And thus to my Inquiries he reply'd,
"Perhaps ere this, claſp'd in the Arms of Death
"The Saint expiring yields her lateſt Breath,"
—My ſympathizing Heart within me dy'd.

Some ſad Diſaſter ſhould the Monarch meet,
Should Towns or Countries yield on Fortune's Frown,
Soon as ſhe ſmiles, he ſends a ſtronger Fleet,
More pow'rful Armies, and refumes his own.
But oh! Should Death in ſable Pomp array'd
Relentleſs, our *Clarinda*'s Life invade,
Armies and Fleets—all Force or Hopes are vain,
A Reſtitution we in vain demand
Of what the Tyrant in his Iron Hand
Hath graſp'd—he binds and ne'er ſets free again.

Kind Heav'n forbid it! Let us not deſpair,
But let us hope *Hygeia*, blooming Maid,
(Who whilom liſt'ned to the Poets Pray'r
For her not urg'd in vain) her pow'rful Aid
Hath to *Clarinda* ſent, for whoſe dear Life,
As Mother, Daughter, Miſtreſs, Friend and Wife,
Her Parents, Babes, Slaves, Friends and Huſbands
pray,
Long may ſhe ſhare the Bleſſings Health can give!
Long may ſhe free from Pain and Sorrow live!
And long may Heav'n avert her fatal Day!

PHILANDER.

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Otter*, near *Head's Mill*, on *Patapſco Falls*, *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, a black Horſe, branded on the near Buttock ſomething like T is old, about 13 Hands high, and trots.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

Cambridge, Dorcheſter *County*, July 19, 1771.

THIS is to acquaint the Publick, and my kind Cuſtomers in particular, that I have lately furniſhed myſelf with a large and compleat Aſſortment of *European*, *Weſt-India* and Country Goods, which I will ſell very reaſonable for Caſh, Wheat, Flaxſeed, Corn, Pork, Staves, Plank, and Feathers.

(tf) MICHAEL BURKE.

January 28, 1772.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of *Edward Norwood*, late of *Baltimore* County, deceaſed, are deſired to bring their Accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to

(8w) EDWARD NORWOOD, Executor.

TAKEN up at the Mouth of *Rock Creek*, *Patapſco* River, a Ship's Long-Boat, about Fifteen Feet long by the Keel, Six by the Beam, and Two and a Half deep in the Hold. Had in her an Oar, a Boat-hook, and a turned Bowl. The Owner may have her, on proving Property and paying Charges to *Thomas Rutland*, living near *Annapolis*.

Annapolis, *January* 8, 1772.

THE Subſcribers being now confined languiſhing Priſoners in *Anne-Arundel* County Jail, hereby take this Method to inform their Creditors, that they intend to apply to the next general Aſſembly for Relief.

NICHOLAS SELLERS,
JACOB MEEK,
ISAAC COX,
RICHARD SCOTT.

To be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, in Upper-Marlborough, *on Wedneſday the 25th Day of* March *next*,

A Storehouſe, Thirty-five by Twenty-five, with a good Stable and Lot well railed in.

GEORGE DIGGES,
(tf) FRANK LEEKE.

February 23, 1772.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber, Executor of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Edward Norwood, *deceaſed*,

PART of a Tract of Land ſituated in *Baltimore* County, and bounding on the Penny Branch of *Patapſco* River, containing 73 Acres, called and known by the Name of *Cook's Adventure*, whereon is an excellent Iron Mine, and ſo convenient to the Water, that a Veſſel of 200 Tons may load within 50 Yards of the Bank that is now opened, only by making a ſmall Wharf; there is a tolerable good Dwelling-Houſe on the ſaid Land, and ſundry other Out-Houſes. The above Land will be expoſed to Sale at *Mr. Little's*, in *Baltimore-Town*, on Monday the 13th of *April* next.

Likewiſe will be expoſed to Sale, at *Mr. Richard's*, at *Elk-Ridge Landing*, on Tueſday the 14th of *April*, the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, lying in the County aforeſaid, *viz. Tan-Yard*, 66 Acres, *Partnerſhip*, 22, *Goſhen*, 60, *Cumnock's Delight*, 40, *Better Hope*, 20, and *Norwood's Chance*, 10 Acres; wherein is an excellent Mill Seat, and always Water ſufficient to turn any Mill that may be erected thereon, and none of the above Lands are more than 8 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*.

EDWARD NORWOOD.

N. B. Any Perſon that is inclinable to purchaſe, may view any of the Premiſes, by applying as above.

SIXTY POUNDS REWARD.

February 25, 1772.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living on *Little Pipe Creek*, in *Frederick* County, *Maryland*, the Five following Servant Men, *viz.*

EDWARD RYLOT, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, pale yellow Countenance, ſtraight black Hair and black Eyes, had One of his Ancles put out of Place, very bad ſore Shins, and is about 27 Years of Age.

JOHN POLLARD, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, middling clear Skin, down Look, gray Eyes, ſtraight brown Hair, a large Scar on his Breaſt which came by a Scald, about 25 Years old, and is well ſet.

JOHN BISSEY, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, bold ſaucy Look, gray Eyes, ſtraight black Hair, much pitted with the Small-Pox, and is about 22 Years of Age.

WILLIAM NORRIS, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, a well ſet Fellow, freſh Countenance, Pot-belly'd, has a flat Noſe and ſtraight brown Hair.

HENRY WITMORE, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, a ſlim Fellow, brown Skin, freſh Colour, black Eyes, and curled black Hair.

All the above Servants had on under Jackets of white Linſey, Breeches of white Kerſey, white Yarn Stockings, Country made Shoes the Bottoms of which are well nailed, and old Felt Hats; Three of them had on blue Fearnought Jackets, and Two had on white Kerſey Jackets; they all had on coarſe Country made Shirts. They took with them a new Felt Hat, Country Cloth great Coat, new gray Bearſkin cloſe body'd Coat, old white Cotton ditto, and an old Linen Jacket. They took alſo 5 Horſes, *viz.* 4 Waggon Horſes, and One black riding Horſe about 15 Hands high, 3 Years old, has a Scar on his near Side with ſome white Hairs; the 4 are ſhod all round; One is a black Stallion, has ſome Saddle Spots, about 15 Hands high, and 11 Years old; One large bright bay, about 15 Hands and a Half high, 10 Years old, they both pace; One dark bay, about 14 Hands high, 9 Years old, branded N. O. on the near Buttock; One bright bay, 13 Hands and a Half high, 7 Years old, they both trot.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servants and Horſes ſhall be entitled to the above Reward under the following Conditions, *viz.* For each and every Horſe 40 Shillings, and for each and every Man Four Pounds if taken within a Mile from Home, if taken within 100 Miles from Home 40 Pounds, and if taken within 200 Miles from Home 60 Pounds, as in Proportion for each Man and Horſe. The above Reward to be paid if brought Home to the Subſcriber, but if ſecured in any Jail, ſo that the Owner gets them again, Two Thirds of the above Reward ſhall be paid as above proportioned, by

(w3) EDWARD STEVENSON.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Thomas Jacks*, in the *Barrens* of *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall bay Mare, 9 or 10 Years old, with a ſmall Blaze in her Face, her near hind Foot white, trots and gallops, and is branded on the near Shoulder M. IS.

The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

July 25, 1771.

RAN away laſt Night from the Subſcriber's Plantation, about 19 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, 2 Convict Servants, *viz.* DAVID TOOLE, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, a well ſet Fellow, has black Hair, gray Eyes, freſh ruddy Complexion, he is an *Iriſhman*, but does not talk much in that Dialect. Had on and took with him, an old Fearnought Jacket, Oſnabrig Shirt, Crocus Trouſers, Felt Hat, and half worn Shoes. JONAS BOSSASON, an *Engliſh* Convict Boy, about 4 Feet high, and about 14 or 15 Years old, has black Hair, black Eyes, and a good Complexion; he is a very ſmart talkative Boy, and can read and write pretty well; he has had both of his Legs broke by a Cart, which occaſions them to be ſomewhat crooked. Had on when he went away, an Oſnabrig Shirt, Felt Hat, a good blue Coat, brown Holland Jacket, and blue Breeches: They may not be dreſſed as is deſcribed, as they took ſundry Cloaths with them, *viz.* A half worn Gold laced Hat, which has a very narrow Brim, a rediſh Wilton Coat, with Pockets in the Skirts, a Check Shirt, and ſtriped Holland Trouſers, an old blue under Jacket, old white Shirt and a new white ditto, 8 Pair of Thread Stockings, and One Pair of worſted ribbed ditto; the Boy has a Pair of Boots.——Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſo that their Maſter gets them again, ſhall have 30 Shillings, if taken above 30 Miles from home, if out of the County, 40 Shillings, and if out of the Province 3 Pounds for each, and reaſonable Charges if brought home.

(tf) JOHN R. HOLLIDAY.

Jan. 6, 1772.

To be ſold at Frederick-Town, *on Thurſday the 28th Day of* May *next*, 6300 *Acres of Land, by Virtue of an Act of Aſſembly of the Province of* Maryland, *impowering the Executors of Col.* Thomas Colvill, *to grant Deeds to Mr.* John Semple, *his Heirs, or Aſſigns, for a certain Tract of Land, called* Merryland, *in* Frederick *County, and Province aforeſaid, containing* 6300 *Acres.*

WE the Subſcribers being Aſſigns of the ſaid *Semple*, and having received from the Executors of Col. *Colvill*, ſufficient Deeds for the Land aforeſaid, do hereby undertake to diſpoſe of the ſame, at the Time and Place above-mentioned. It is laid off into Lots, in the moſt advantageous Manner, ſo that any one of them will make One, Two, or Three good Settlements, as will appear by the Plat, a Copy of which may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſes of *Philadelphia*, *Baltimore*, and *Annapolis*, in the Hands of *Cumberland Wilſon*, *Dumfries*, *Adam Stewart*, *George-Town*, and Mr. *Charles Beatty*, *Frederick-Town*, who will direct thoſe deſirous of ſeeing the Land, to a Perſon acquainted with the Boundaries, on or near the Premiſes, who will ſhew them the ſame; but as we intend to meet on the Spot ourſelves a few Days before the Sale, in order to run the Lines, &c. thoſe inclinable to purchaſe will have an Opportunity of viewing it with us, by attending from Monday the 25th, till the 28th, the Day of Sale.

This Land is very ſuitable for planting or farming, being well watered and timbered, no Settlement having ever been made on it, and a very good Soil; it lies along the Banks of *Patowmack* River, adjoining it for a conſiderable Way, near to *Harper's* Ferry, the main Road from which, to *Frederick-Town* (a very flouriſhing populous Place) runs through it, from which it is diſtant only about Nine Miles, from *George-Town*, the Sea-port of the County Forty five Miles, and from *Baltimore* about Sixty-five Miles; at each of which Places a conſtant and ready Market may be found for all Kinds of Produce.

Its Situation on *Patowmack* River muſt be of conſiderable Advantage to it, and in Time may add immenſely to its Value, when the Navigation is opened, which may be done without any great Difficulty for a conſiderable Diſtance; there being at preſent a tolerable Navigation, both below and above, it lying near the *Shanandoa* Falls, from whence up to *Fort-Cumberland*, 110 Miles, Battoes now frequently paſs, and downwards to the *Seneca* Falls, 25 Miles, which is within 20 Miles of *George-Town*.—It will be ſold in ſeparate Lots, or all together, for Sterling or Current Money, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers; one Third to be paid down at the Sale, one Third payable in Twelve Months, and the other in Two Years, giving Bond and Security with Intereſt, till paid.—A moſt undoubted Title will be made to the Purchaſers, by

ADAM STEUART,
(t) THOMAS MONTGOMERIE,
CUMBERLAND WILSON.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.